
NOTE ON TINOBREGMUS VITTATUS (Van Duzee).

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Tinobregmus vittatus was described by Van Duzee in 1894 from two specimens collected in Florida, females only being represented. Since then no further record of the species has been made and the male has remained unknown. The species is an extremely interesting one, possessing a number of unique characters, and remains still the only species known to the genus which was erected by Van Duzee for its reception.

As I can now give two additional records and a description of the male, a note on the species seems warranted.

Some time ago I received a female specimen in a collection of Homoptera collected in Bermuda and kindly given to me by Dr. C. M. Weed. Quite recently Prof. J. S. Hine has placed in my hands several specimens including both sexes, collected at the Gulf Biologic Station, Cameron, Louisiana, in August, 1903.

He informs me that the two forms which he felt confident were male and female were taken at the same time and on the same plant, *Iva frutescens*. While none were observed mating, the fact that they occurred so closely associated and that no other species of the genus was found to occur with them, makes the supposition almost a certainty. Furthermore, they agree so closely in all generic characters that I do not hesitate to regard them as sexual complements and present herewith a description of the male. This differs strikingly in some respects from the female, though no more than is common to many species of Jassidae.

MALE.—Black, pronotum, and elytra, except at tip, silvery white with latter barely reaching to tip of anal style, beneath black, tips of femora and most of tibiae and tarsi, except at the apex, brown.

Length, 3.5 mm. Width, 1.75 mm.

Head as in female and face very long, pronotum very short and hind border evenly but very slightly convex, scutellum scarcely visible. Legs long, femora and tibiae much compressed but not foliaceous.

COLOR.—Head piceous black, the sutures between the vertex and eyes pale, as also the triangular area between the vertex and eye and a narrow margin of the occiput. Front black with middle line slightly paler and sides showing very obscure transverse markings. Pronotum above silvery white, changing to fuscus black on sides. Elytra silvery white to near the apex, apical margin deep piceous black. Abdomen above whitish, anal style light orange-yellow, black at tip, pygofer black.

The females agree closely with the description of the Florida specimen. The markings appear to vary in the different individuals somewhat, and the elytra in these specimens are distinctly brownish between the broad, whitish veins. Ovipositor is black, except a narrow ventral border, the inner faces of tibiae, and somewhat broken line on the femora and the inner face of the hind tibia black.

The Bermuda specimen appears somewhat darker in general color, the head being somewhat infuscated, the elytral spaces a darker brown, and there is an additional short, broken fuscus stripe on the pronotum between the first and second stripes of either side. The apical spots extend further upon the cells, and one line in the outer cell is elongated and extends fully two-thirds of the length of the cell. These variations seem to me, however, to be entirely within the limits of specific variations.

The distribution of the insect based on these specimens would extend from Louisiana around the gulf coast and to Bermuda, and it seems probable that it will be found at intervening points on the Gulf coast, especially in the salt marshes where its host plant occurs, as well as westward and southward in suitable locations.